

was both unwilling and unable to cope with the situation.

Policemen gathered along East Twenty-second street, and when they made no protest at the pickets established by the strikers, stopping every man who passed to ascertain his business. The police saw scores of men, some armed and made no move to end the lawlessness. When incendiaries openly set fire to the property of the oil company friends of the strikers stood guard to prevent any one from extinguishing the blaze.

Firemen sat in their station in East Twenty-second street, looking calmly out on the blaze, and when asked by reporters why they made no move to put it out they said quietly that they were waiting for a fire truck. The strikers called attention to the windows of their station, riddled by bullets and bricks, and shrieked that the strikers were not going to oppose the vicious spirit of the strikers.

It was fully an hour before the entire fire department got a call that it could not refuse and started out to quench the blaze. While the flames, fed by oil that rushed from a pipe which had been tapped by the strikers or their friends, leaped scores of feet in the air, lighting up the flats and sending up great flames of curling black smoke, hundreds of the strikers paraded in East Twenty-second street. They glanced ominously at the fire, laughed gleefully with one another, and then, pointing down the street, observed the smashed window panes, the broken doors, the helpless automobiles and other wreckage that they had created earlier. At times they growled and shook their bare, muscular arms, shouting: "We'll show 'em, damn 'em! We'll show 'em that we mean business!"

They laughed at hints that they had tried to set a bomb under one of the oil tanks on the previous night. They jeered at the report that one of the guards, hired by the oil company, had been killed and buried in a huge bank of coal dust. "There'll be worse yet, if the company lets these private detectives assault us on the streets," they said.

Only a few minutes before the torch was applied to oil soaked ties, to a grassy shanty, to a brick building that carried barrels of oil and to a pile of rubbish near one of the pumping stations of the oil plant, the strikers with a "wooden foot" had refused to offer made to them by the officials of the company to return to work and submit their grievances in the regular way. They announced they would fight their fight to a finish and they threatened bloodshed if the company succeeded in having the militia ordered out.

The Twenty-second street thoroughfare led to the Standard Oil plant was more thorough last night than during the day and the expressions of the strikers were more violent than in the daytime. The demonstration had started almost at daylight and there was no letup, something dramatic happening every minute that by the slightest twist of circumstances might have caused death or serious injury.

The strikers appeared to be infuriated at the presence of guards hired by the Standard Oil Company, who were armed with clubs and revolvers and some of whom were mounted. They thought these men were deputy sheriffs and their expressions showed they were thinking constantly of the many who had been killed at Roosevelt, N. J., by such men.

Pickets sent by the strikers approached the main entrance of the plant at Avenue J, near Twenty-second street, shortly after 7 o'clock. They wanted to see some of the strikers who were being hired. At sight of the pickets the guards, who already had been man handling the strikers, entered the yards in the course of the night, ran or rode out to the avenue.

Instantly shouts of rage went up from the strikers. They demanded that the guards had no right of the company's property. They picked up bricks, threw them and brandished revolvers. They demanded that the guards, compelling them to retreat within the gates. In the rush Fred McKinley, a police officer, was hit by the right arm and several of the guards were struck or beaten so they had to be taken to the temporary hospital inside the gates.

At the gates the strikers faced leveled revolvers and hesitated. Their numbers were steadily increasing as shots echoed from the plant. The result was that when the strikers near the gates faced guards in the avenue, they were armed with clubs and revolvers.

Fire House Stormed. A vigorous battle ensued for several minutes. Several of the guards considered themselves lucky to climb the fence and escape. Others fought their way through the strikers, dashed in and out of the plant, and then toward the centre of the town. But they encountered more strikers, armed with clubs, bricks and revolvers. A man who had the right arm and about fifty policemen, who quickly joined them and sought to guard them.

For several blocks the fight went on, revolvers cracking, fists striking heads, clubs driving many blows home. One bullet struck Patrolman Van Woert in the leg and he was taken to the hospital. The police, fought their way into the engine house, but one of them dashed down a side street, and another was hit. He was pursued by strikers, finally falling into a ditch of oil. He was severely beaten before he was rescued.

Twelve of the strikers inside the fire house. Then the strikers made a general assault on the building, throwing stones and firing bullets at it until every window was smashed. The strikers entered the building several times and in these encounters revolvers cracked often.

It was here that Police Inspector Daniel Cady and another policeman, Reilly, did some fighting. Cady's horse was shot. Cady, who was seated in a buggy, leaped to the ground and with drawn revolver led his men against the strikers. He received a bullet in the ankle from a brick that fell him.

Shot to Death. The strikers now became bolder still. Patrolmen Langtree, McGeehan and Harries were struck in the face and legs by flying missiles. The strikers came at them more fiercely than ever. Among the men in the front ranks was John Stenachuk, 39 years old, of 39 Prospect avenue, who was shot in the chest. He fell, his hair tumbled, he was shouting wildly as he dashed forward. He was hit by three bullets, one striking him in the head. He died after being taken to the hospital.

The policemen used their revolvers after that with more careful aim and the result was that four or five strikers were bowled over with bullets in their legs or arms. Others were hit by well aimed blows from heavy clubs.

While all this was going on, mothers with babies in their arms stood a short distance away and shouted encouragement to their husbands who were in the fray. But the strikers needed no such words. Their blood was up. Repulsed in their frantic efforts to get their hands on the guards, some of the strikers turned to the Tide Water Oil Company, directly across the street from the engine house. They had already succeeded in getting some of the employees there to join them, and they were determined to make a more vicious demonstration. They got inside the yard, and while some of the men were threatening the employees there, others set fire to a small building near the gate. Another man shot a workman who refused to leave his post.

This ruse may have been due in part to an effort to get the firemen away

BAYONNE STRIKE RIOT IN

His picture, taken yesterday while the police were forcing the strikers of the Standard Oil plant back in East Twenty-second street, Bayonne, N. J., shows in the left foreground a rioter drawing a pistol from his hip pocket. On his left another is about to hurl a



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from the engine house so the strikers could get at the company's guards, who by that time had been hidden in the cellar. The greater part of the city's fire department answered the fire alarm and quickly put out the blaze. The strikers stood by and laughed at the firemen.

1,500 Men Sent Home. The fire out, the Tide Water Company decided to close its plant and sent its 1,500 men home. The fact gave cheer to the strikers and they murmured jeeringly along the thoroughfare. Their excitement was tense, but for a time their tendency to violence was quelled.

Meantime, Inspector Cady, who had been injured in the rioting, had been taken into the fire house. An ambulance was called and backed into the house. Cady was placed in it and the moment it dashed out of the building the strikers attacked it. They hurled stones at it, smashing the sides and then fired shots at it. The ambulance got away all right, but when it reached the hospital the vehicle was much dilapidated.

Following the policy of Major Penfield at the new Remington plant yesterday, officials of the old Remington Metallic Cartridge Company posted a notice to notify based on a vote of the machinists and tool makers, granting them approximately a 20 per cent. increase in pay for an eight hour day. The officials did not return to the plant until the strikers had agreed to the demands of the workers without a tieup.

The Manufacturers Association compiled figures which contrasted greatly with those of the strike leaders. According to the Manufacturers Association, 4 per cent. of the city's machinists are on strike to-night, twenty-three failed to report at the new plant this morning. The strikers' figures, however, stated that 137 men and fifteen girls, who also figured that twenty-one men quit at the old Remington-U. M. C. works.

Statement Issued. "The failure of the strike," said a statement by the manufacturers, "is due to the interference of the average tool maker and machinist, who has reasoned out for himself the situation, placing on one side the promises of out of town agitators and on the other side the belief in the sincerity of the statement issued by the manufacturers a few days ago, which was as follows:

"That labor conditions in this city are and have been satisfactory to the employers and employees for many years, and that under no circumstances will the manufacturers operate anything but an open shop.

The impression has gone over the entire country that the Bridgeport industrial situation was in a very bad state and that there was a great deal of unrest among the workers. The fact, however, was that the trouble has been confined mostly to a quarrel between two labor organizations working for an out of town contractor in doing construction work.

"It is true that the widespread publicity given to the quarrel has reflected on the city as a whole, but it is not to be feared that the city is in any danger. The strikers' demonstration attending the walkouts in different parts of the city at noon kept the entire city police force busy. A parade of about 300 men and women starting in the city street and passing out to the old U. M. C. plant on Barnum avenue was repeatedly broken up by squads of police rushed to the scene in jitney buses commandeered by Capt. Redgate.

Girls Join Marchers. The strikers shouted to the men and girls working in the plant to come out. The girls refused to follow the men. The strikers refused to go back to work at 1 o'clock, and although there was a mob of nearly 1,000 persons about the Barnum avenue entrance to the Remington plant.

By early afternoon about 200 girls were at the plant, but they did not join the demonstration. The strikers continued to harass the girls, but they refused to follow them. The strikers refused to go back to work at 1 o'clock, and although there was a mob of nearly 1,000 persons about the Barnum avenue entrance to the Remington plant.

Apparently the Remington officials decided to treat with the workers themselves in the old plant as they did in the new one yesterday and ignore the strikers. The men were granted ten hours pay for eight hours work beginning August 1. The workers voted to begin at 7 A. M. and quit at 4:30 in the afternoon, with a half day's work on Saturday.

It was learned to-night that the Manufacturers Association has appointed a committee to bring about an eight hour work day, but it is not known whether the strikers will accept the offer.

It was Keppeler's assertion that the proposed settlement, though he did not

WHICH ONE WAS KILLED

In the centre a striker has thrown a stone at the police, and behind him one of the injured is being helped by his comrades. Others, on the right, are fighting the police. A New York photographer was beaten and robbed while a competitor took the accompanying picture.



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BRIDGEPORT STRIKE TO END MONDAY, IT IS SAID

Increased Pay and Eight Hour Day Offered to Men, and Labor Chief Says Peaceful Settlement of Trouble May Be Expected.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 21.—It is expected to-night that the Bridgeport labor war for an eight hour day on all ammunition work being done under Remington contracts will be settled peacefully by Monday. The big strike throughout the city got under way to-day to a certain extent, with several clashes between the police and strikers, but J. J. Keppeler, international vice-president of the machinists' union, left for New York to-night asserting that his men would probably be back at work next week.

Following the policy of Major Penfield at the new Remington plant yesterday, officials of the old Remington Metallic Cartridge Company posted a notice to notify based on a vote of the machinists and tool makers, granting them approximately a 20 per cent. increase in pay for an eight hour day. The officials did not return to the plant until the strikers had agreed to the demands of the workers without a tieup.

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THREATEN STRIKE AT E. W. BLISS PLANT

Machinists Say They Will Tie Up Plant Unless They Get Eight Hour Day.

OFFICERS DENY TROUBLE

The big Brooklyn plant of E. W. Bliss & Co., which has been turning out projectiles night and day, is threatened by a strike of machinists. Formal demands for an eight hour day and a minimum wage will be made upon the company and if the officials do not accede to them the machinists say they will quit work. This announcement was made yesterday at the headquarters of the International Association of Machinists, 116 Nassau street.

E. J. Deering, business agent of District 15 of the association, said that ever since the war started the union has been organizing the machinists at the Bliss plant and now a large majority of the men are union members.

"The Bliss company," Mr. Deering said, "is one of the few concerns in this vicinity that has not granted its employees an eight hour day. Our main object is to get an eight hour day, and this, we believe, is our golden opportunity, as the company is working night and day turning out war orders.

"The Bliss company is employing about 2,000 men. It is subcontracting contracts to smaller shops, many of which have an eight hour day, and in case of a strike these plants would not be disturbed unless they insisted on continuing to do work for the Bliss people.

"The demands will be made the latter part of the week or the first part of next week, and if the company doesn't give in a strike will be declared. If there is a strike it will be in charge of J. J. Keppeler, vice-president of the International Association of Machinists."

Mr. Deering said that some of the men in the Bliss plant are being paid as low as 25 cents an hour, while the minimum union scale calls for 41 cents an hour.

Mr. Keppeler was expected to arrive in this city from Bridgeport yesterday afternoon and it was thought that he might have gone to Washington to attend a conference of American Federation of Labor heads. The local leaders are anxious to consult with Mr. Keppeler before putting the finishing touches to their plans for the Bliss strike in the company's demand to accede to the demands after a conference.

The Bliss plant is turning out not only shrapnel shell casings and automobile parts for foreign governments, but is making torpedoes for the United States Government. The United States Circuit Court recently handed down a decision which prohibits the Bliss company from selling its torpedoes to foreign governments. The Bliss-Leavitt torpedo, which was first manufactured by the company under contract with the Government for the use of the United States Navy.

When asked if a strike in the Bliss works would not tie up the company's contracts on Government work orders of the union, Mr. Keppeler observed that the Federal eight hour day on Government work and they could not see why it would not be able to grant the same terms to its men on other contracts.

In the office of the E. W. Bliss company, Plymouth and Adams streets, Brooklyn, the secretary of the company, H. C. Seaman, emphatically denied that a strike would stop the work of the company. He said that the company intended to keep the work going and that a conference was held during the afternoon or that it was even contemplated that the company would accede to the demands of the strikers.

It is expected that if there is a strike at the Bliss plant it will be the forerunner of a series of strikes intended to compel an eight hour day in other plants in Greater New York working on war contracts.

The trouble began Monday, when 125 carpenters and joiners employed by Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins, contractors in charge of the work on Twelfth avenue, walked out because one member of the Municipal Dock Workers' union, to which they object, was hired. Since then many more members of this union have been employed. Although there were no hostilities until yesterday, police have been detailed there, as dynamite is being used and it was feared the strikers would attempt violence.

At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon the 100 men employed stopped work and were met scarcely a block from the river by a belligerent crowd of strikers, some of whom were armed with clubs. They were flying and the street was in an uproar, with the liveliest free fight the North River front has seen in some time. The two policemen on duty could make no impression on the angry men, and reserves were hastily summoned.

When nightsticks had finally prevailed and the mob was dispersed, the strike until they had been thoroughly organized. The men paid no heed.

H. H. Raymond, president of the Clyde and Mallory steamship companies, said: "The men do not know for what they struck. There are about 1,200 out tomorrow we will have 1,000 strike breakers back to work for holidays and Sundays. They were getting 30 and 35 cents an hour for day work, 50 cents for night work and 60 cents for holidays and Sundays. We have been considering a profit sharing plan and are allowing the men to work for a bonus."

Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's Union of America, said yesterday: "I do not think this is the time for a shipping strike, but I do believe that the shipping owners are giving greater provocation for a strike than ordinary human beings can endure. If we can prevent a strike, however, we will do so."

WILSON GETS A NAVY YARD STRIKE THREAT

President Says Wages Will Have to Be Raised.

LABOR LEADER AFTER CALL ON

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Threats were made to-day by local labor leaders that skilled mechanics employed in the Washington Navy Yard might go on strike if President Wilson failed to restore the wage scale that prevailed in the yard prior to July 1. The suggestion was made further that if the men walked out sympathetic strikes might be declared in other navy yards.

E. P. Alfais, president of the local branch of the International Association of Machinists, called on the President to-day to ascertain what action had been taken on a petition to him asking that the old wage scale be restored in the local yard. He was informed that owing to the pressure of other business the President had been unable, so far to give attention to the matter.

Mr. Alfais intimated later that unless the demands were complied with a strike would be called at the Washington yard. Mr. Alfais asserted also that through a device of Capt. Eberle, yard commandant, the Government was establishing a "blacklist" made up of men who were quitting to accept service with private corporations.

Was done, he said, through notations made in red ink on discharge papers by Rear Admiral Usher that there was nothing connected with the yard which could be considered suspicious. A similar report was made by Lieut. C. S. Joyce, commanding the Washington yard. The fire aboard the Washington motor launch occurred at 1 P. M. on Tuesday, and the fire in the New York fire room occurred about 1:30 P. M.

CLOTHING WORKERS WIN.

Get Union Shop and Standardization of Wage Scales.

The clothing workers have won their fight for a union shop. The committee on immediate action of the American Clothing Manufacturers Association and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America made public yesterday an agreement granting the workers the union shop and a standardization of wage scales.

Pending the creation of standards, to be put into effect at the beginning of the coming spring season, it was agreed, that of such reduction in prices as the manufacturers had made since the outbreak of the strike in 1913, there shall be an immediate restoration of 50 per cent. in the cost and pants trade and a full restoration in the vest trade.

Jacob Panken, attorney for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, said yesterday: "Unless the independent manufacturers grant the demands of the clothing workers 30,000 of the workers will strike Friday."

MINERS THANK LLOYD GEORGE.

Not Worried by Spy Talk.

On July 11 a fire started on the battleship Albatross in the Philadelphia yard. On July 13 while the battleship New Jersey was in dry dock at the Charleston Navy Yard a small fire was discovered near one of her magazines. At about the same time there was a fire aboard a United States warship in the San Francisco navy yard. Last Friday night three fires started on the new battleship North Carolina in the Philadelphia yard. The fires were quickly extinguished.

Discussing these fires, the navy officials say such things are not unusual on warships, but that the fact that the American government had been so successful in this particular series of small fires and had included some persons to believe, perhaps, that a regular organized plot to injure or destroy war vessels is in existence. Commander Ham scouted such a notion.

"It would be impossible for any person with evil designs to set near one of our magazines," said Mr. Lloyd George. "Vessels that are being overhauled or that are newly constructed are adequately guarded. Nobody need worry about watchfulness at the navy yards. We are not losing sleep over it."

U. S. PERMITS GUNS ON SHIPS.

House of Commons Hears of Merchant Vessel Lured.

LONDON, July 21.—Lord Robert Cecil, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, announced in the House of Commons today that the American government had permitted to permit merchant ships carrying a gun armament, purely for defensive purposes, to enter its ports.

The ruling was made, he said, after the American government had been approached on the subject by the British government. Ninety-five neutral ships have been permitted to carry guns since the beginning of the war. The ruling was made by the American government in accordance with a statement of the American Secretary of State.

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NO FEAR OF SPIES AT N. Y. NAVY YARD

Investigation Proves Fires on Warships Were Merely Accidents.

WON'T EXCLUDE PUBLIC

An investigation yesterday by Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, commandant of the navy yard in Brooklyn, of small fires which occurred Tuesday afternoon aboard the superdreadnought New York and the destroyer Warrington disclosed that the fires were such as commonly occur, were trivial in character and that no indications exist that they were caused by spies or by persons intent upon injuring United States war vessels.

The investigation showed that the fire aboard the superdreadnought was caused by the carelessness of a stoker who left an oil soaked burlap bag too close to a portable light. The best from the lamp set fire to the bag and started a little flareup which was quickly extinguished. The fire connected with the destroyer was really not aboard the ship itself, but aboard a motor launch which was lying alongside the Warrington. Waste wrapped about the bearings of an armature ignited and made trouble for a few minutes.

Commander L. C. Palmer, temporarily in charge of the New York, which is being overhauled in dry dock 4, reported to Rear Admiral Usher that there was nothing connected with the fire which could be considered suspicious. A similar report was made by Lieut. C. S. Joyce, commanding the Warrington. The fire aboard the Warrington motor launch occurred at 1 P. M. on Tuesday, and the fire in the New York fire room occurred about 1:30 P. M.

Rumors Contradicted. Rumors that the navy yard officials were exercised about these fires, believed them to have been started by spies and had ordered that not even workmen should be admitted to the yard except by special pass, were definitely contradicted by Commander Palmer. Commander Ham said to a reporter for THE SUN yesterday:

"Any person is free to go or come in the navy yard upon the usual errand of sightseeing or business. Talk of spies at work here is nonsense. We are not instituting any special espionage measures. The fires have been reported by the guard. There are four gates to the navy yard. The York street gate is used almost entirely by the commandant. Recently we closed the Clinton avenue gate because there had been a number of thefts of copper, zinc and other materials, and such thefts were best stopped by closing the Clinton avenue gate. The fact that the fires occurred near the Clinton avenue gate and will continue to be open. These have been no unusual occurrences in the yard. The fact that the fires occurred near the Clinton avenue gate and will continue to be open. These have been no unusual occurrences in the yard. The fact that the fires occurred near the Clinton avenue gate and will continue to be open. These have been no unusual occurrences in the yard.

The reports of incendiary fires aboard warships in the navy yard gained some credence before Admiral Usher's investigation because of the fact that fires on Uncle Sam's fighting ships have been rather numerous of late.

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